DE CURAÇAOSCHE COURANT.

Deel IX. ZATURDAG den 12den MEI, 1821. N. 19.

Gedrukt en Zaturdag's morgens uitgegeven by WILLIAM LEE, *Drukker voor Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden.*

PUBLICATIE.

WY PAULUS ROELOFF CANTZ'LAAR, Ridder der Orde van den Nederlandschen Leeuw, Schoutbynacht in dienst van Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden, Gouverneur van Curaçao en onderhoorige Eilanden Bonaire en Aruba, en Opperbevelhebber van de Land en Zeemagt aldaar, &c. &c. &c.

Allen den genen die deze zullen zien ofte hooren lezen, salut! doen te weten:

Dat wy, ter facilitering der werkzaamheden, betrekkelyk tot de reparatien van de publieke wegen op dit Eiland, hebben goedgevonden en verstaan, den Heer J. W. G. Jutting, als commissaris over die werkzaamheden te benoemen, met bepaling echter dat deszelfs directie zich niet verder zal uitstrekken dan van de plantagie Planters Rust, bekend onder den naam van Roode Weg, tot aan de plantagie Cotaal; wordende dus allen ende een iegenlyk gelast den voornoemden Heer J. W. G. Jutting in die kwaliteit te erkennen en naar behooren te respecteren.

Gedaan op Curaçao den 4den Mei 1821, het achtste jaar van Zyner Majesteits regering.

(w. g.) CANTZ'LAAR.

Ter ordonnantie van Zyne Excellentie,
(w. g.) W. W. DUYCKINCK, Gouv. Sec.

Gepubliceerd binnen het Fort Amsterdam, en in de Willemstad, dato utsupra.
(w. g.) W. W. DUYCKINCK, Gouv. Sec.

Fiscaal's Kantoor, den 11den Mei 1821.

DE ondergeteekende als daartoe door den Weledelen Achtbaren Raad behoorlyk gequalificeerd, doet by deze alle Broodbakkers te kennen geven, en ordonneren, dat de Broden voor de volgende week te bakken het gewigt moeten houden als:

De Fransche Broden 24, en
De Ronde Broden 25 oncen.

Op pœne als by publicatie is gestatueerd.
Per order van den Raad Fiscaal,
SALOMON [illegible], Eerste Klerk.

Den 21sten April 1821.

TOT narigt van Heeren Kooplieden, Koopvaardy Kapiteins, en Schippers, dient, dat de ondergetekende Havenmeester en Loods, met goedkeuring, en magtiging, van den Schout by Nacht, Gouverneur, van dit en onderhoorige Eilanden, den Heer WILLEM GRAVAL als deszelfs Subsistuit heeft aangenomen, en den Eed als zoodanig, door hem op den 17den dezer in handen van Zyne Excellentie is afgelegd.

W. A. v. SPENGLER.

Den 4den Mei 1821.

DAAR de ondergeteekende voornemens is binnen den loop van twee maanden precies dit eiland te verlaaten, roept hy alle die genen op, die iets van hem te pretenderen hebben, om hunne reekingen inteleveren binnen deze maand ten einde om te liquideren en betaling te ontvangen; zullende na deze tyd en volstrekt na zyn vertrek geene reekening meer valideeren, als zulke die door hem mogte geteekend en geapprobeert zyn. Verzoekt tevens voor de laatste keer, alle die genen, die aan verschuldigt zyn binnen vier weeken te komen voldoen, om niet in de onaangenaame noodzaklykheid te komen na dezen tyd deze reekeningen aan zyn Procureur ter incasseering te moeten overgeven, en den weg van regtens daartoe te gebruiken.

Idem presenteert te koop zyn Yzer Winkel, met alle zyn toebehooren, bestaande in alle sorten van Scheeps en Huismaterialen, volgens daarvan gemaakte inventaris op zeer favorablen conditien, en zeer goed koop. Verder een zoo goed als nieuw beste Forte Piano, te bezien by den ondergeteekende.

J. H. SUTERMEISTER.

UIT ARNHEMSCHE COURANTEN.

SPANJE.

De groote gebeurtenissen, welke zyn voorgevallen, en welligt slechts de voorboden van nog buitengewoner dingen zyn, hebben den aandachtigen beschouwer niet bevreemd, die vooraf de gevolgen der schokken, waaraan dit land, sedert twaalf jaren, blootstond, heeft kunnen berekenen; nogtans zag niemand dezelve zoo spoedig te gemoet.

Wanneer wy het oog op den toestand van Spanje vestigen, zoo als die kort voor de laatste omwenteling was, ontdekken wy, dat nog slechts eenige donkere wolken het morgenlicht van eenen schoonen dag bedekten, terwyl het scheen alsof eene dikke duisternis zich aldaar voor langen tyd had zamengepakt. Aan den Engelschmen Bowring, die voorleden jaar (voor de omwenteling) Spanje heeft doorreisd, zyn wy byzonderlyk de volgende berigten verschuldigd. Volgens hem, bedroeg het getal geestelyken aldaar nog 200,000. Zy bezaten verbazende inkomsten en hun invloed op de bevolking was onbeperkt: nogtans nam deze invloed, sedert eenigen tyd af, in weerwil der pogingen des gouvernements, om die te handhaven en te herstellen, in de meening, dat die tot deszelfs voordeel strekte. Het zou onbillyk zyn, de klasse der wereldlyke geestelyken gelyk te stellen met de ontelbare menigte van monniken, van welke sommigen onbezorgd leefden van de donatien aan hunne kloosters geschonken, terwyl de overige, de bedel-broeders, onmiddelyk van de verdiensten der armen bestonden, en de nyvere volksklasse dwongen, om hunnen vroomen ledigang te voeden. De wereldlyke zyn nog te talryk, maar de meesten hunner zyn lieden van verstand en zeer menschlievend; zy verspreiden weldaden en vertroostingen onder hunne parochianen, zyn niet zelden beminnaars der vryheid, en goede letterkundigen. De monniken daarentegen onderscheiden zich meestal door hunne onkunde en werkeloosheid. Hun leven is tusschen het koor en de eetzaal verdeeld, gelyk zich de Spaansche dichter Montaivan uitdrukt, en alle ander genot schuwen zy. De plaats, welke hen aan het algemeene welzyn moet hechten, is vernield, niets doet hen het maatschappelyke leven beminnen, en daar hun fortuin op de onbeschaafdheid en verdedaging des volks gegrond is, strookt het met hun belang, dat zy den loop der beschaving stuiten, die deze onnutte dienstknechten zou medeslepen.

Onder de laatste willekeurige regering, werd de voortgang der beschaving beteugeld of liever gestuit; maar men kan niet ontkennen, dat dezelve, sedert den inval der Franschen, rassche schreden heeft gedaan. Men vreesde voor de terugroeping der jesuiten: die, welke terugkeerden, waren niet meer die beroemde geleerden van vroegeren tyd: het waren slechts onkundige, zwakke gryaards, maar dezelfde gryaards hebben sedert getoond, dat zy, hoe verzwakt ook, nog met den bozen geest der heerschzucht waren bezield.

De (vorige) omwenteling heeft eenen heilzamen invloed op den kerkelyken staat van Spanje uitgeoefend, en dezelve zal duurzaam zyn.— Vele priesters en monniken gingen verloren, kloosters werden geslecht, de kerkgoederen vervreemd, en een aantal monniken, zich de troebels van den oorlog te nutte makende, zeiden hunnen staat vaarwel. Andere, minder geweldige, doch niet minder belangryke, omkeeringen hebben plaats gehad. Het dekreet der cortès, in 1813 genomen, waarby het aannemen van nieuwelingen werd verboden, bragt aan den invloed des monnikendoms eenen doodelyken slag toe; en zelfs na de wederkeering der oude willekeur, zag men geen kans, om de gaping aantevullen, welke dit verbod had veroorzaakt, en welke men wenschte nimmer aangevuld te zien. De meeste kloosters, met uitzondering van de ryk begiftigde, beklaagden zich over den weinigen yver, dien men betoonde, om daarin toegelaten te worden: zy zagen ook met leedwezen, dat de nieuwelingen, die zich aanboden, meest allen tot de lagere volksklasse behoorden, en dat zy buiten staat waren, om de achting voor de orde te herwinnen. Niets was zeldzamer geworden, dan jonge lieden van goeden huize en fortuin hunne tydelyke goederen met het verblyf in een klooster te zien verwisselen.

Een andere omstandigheid, welke tot de gevolgen van den oorlog behoort, heeft den invloed der reguliere geestelykheid op het volk verminderd. Nu door den vyand uit hunne cellen verdreven; dan genoodzaakt om dezelve aan zieken en gekwetsten in te ruimen, waren zy verpligt, zich onder het volk te mengen.— Hen van naderby leerende kennen, begon men hen gering te achten, en de eerbied, waarmede het vooroordeel hen omringd had, verdween, toen men bemerkte, dat zy, van alle uiterlyke onderscheiding ontdaan, even zwak, even broos als andere menschenkinderen waren. De mis geschiedde als voorheen, de omdragten waren even luisteryk en alle godsdienstplegtigheden, welke by de geboorte van een kind, of vriend, gevierd werden, geschiedden zonder hunne medewerking. De landbouwer, wiens arbeid door de Voorzienigheid gezegend werd, ondervond, dat de gebeden der monniken onnoodig waren: zonder hunne hulp werd het land van een vreemd juk bevryd: de wapenen der geallieerden behaalden de overwinning, in weerwil der dikwyls beuzelachtige vertooningen der witte, zwarte of graauwe monniken. Hunne katholyke makkers wachtten zich wel, hen natevolgen; nogtans verminderde dit gedrag den eerbied, die de kloosterlingen tot dus verre genoten.

De invloed van het monnikendom staat met de aangenaamste herinneringen en denkbeelden des Spanjaards in verband. Zyne feesten, zyne pelgrimaadjen, zyne landvermaken, alles hangt af van den verjaardag eenes heiligen, ter eere van wien hy zich aan eene gulle en natuurlyke vrolykheid overgeeft. Iedere feestdag begint met eene mis; eene processie van monniken is behoefte by elk tafereel, waarmede zyne verbeelding zich gaarne bezig houdt. De in Spanje zoo algemeene zangkonst werkt daartoe krachtdadig mede, door zyn' vurigen geest in verrukking te brengen. De opsomming der mirakels, van het lyden, de marteling zyner heiligen, monniken, kluizenaars, doet zyn gevoel sterk aan; en een dichterlyk verhaal daarvan is hem meer waard, dan de schoonste stukken der heilige schrift. In ieder klooster vertoonen schilderyen en standbeelden, de wonderdadige medewerking des Hemels, welke door de vurige gebeden der heiligen verkregen is; ieder altaar is versierd met offerhanden, ten teeken van de dankbaarheid der geloovigen, die van gevaarlyke ziekten genezen, of uit dreigende gevaren gered zyn. Even als zyn koning, meent de Spanjaard by uitnemenheid katholyk te zyn.— Een schitterende straalkrans prykt om het hoofd *zyner* heiligen, en de klank hunner stem, welke hy meent te hooren, wanneer hy voor hen ligt neergeknield, boezemt hem troost, vertrouwen en moed in. Zyne schonder-gewaad, dat door een karmeliet gezegend is, behoedt hem voor elk ongeval; zyn gezin bezit een pauselyke aflaat; by zyne bed hangt een wy-water vat; welke gevaren heeft hy met deze wapenen te vreezen!!!

Geheel zyn wezen verliest zich in een blind geloof, en dit geloof maakt zynen godsdienst uit. Leefregels zyn hem min of in het geheel niet bekend. De eerdienst des Spanjaards geschiedt in eene vreemde taal; hy knielt en slaat zich op de borst op het vernemen van zekere klanken, waaraan zyn oor gewoon is, maar die aan zyn verstand niets zeggen. Somtyds preekt men voor hem in zyne zoo schoone en welluidende moedertaal; maar deze preeken behelzen geene leefregels, zy scherpen hem de deugden en mirakels der heiligen van den dag in. Geenzins zoekt hy uit den bybel de pligten van zynen godsdienst te leeren kennen, het is de almanak, welke hy bestudeert, en zyn almanak is voor hem, als ware het, een zamenstel van christelyke mythologie.

Men zegt den Spanjaard, dat zyn eeredienst steeds in zyn vaderland heeft gezegevierd.— Scheuring en kettery hebben nimmer het hoofd durven opsteken, zonder dadelyk gestuit te worden. Sommiger harten mogen bloeden by de aanschouwing der menschelyke ellende, de godshuizen mogen verwaarloosd of aan onverlaten, die aldaar slechts hun voordeel zoeken, toevertrouwd zyn, de gevangenissen mogen, door elkanderen, den onschuldigen en den misdadiger bevatten—dit doet niets ter zake, Spanje heeft deszelfs eeredienst bewaard, en de monniken zeggen: De dwalingen in den godsdienst zyn meer te veroordeelen, dan de dwalingen in de levenswyze; een verkeerd hart zal vergiffenis ontvangen, maar nimmer een gemoed, dat van den regten weg afdwaalt. Dit ongelukkige beginsel oefent eenen betreurenswaardigen invloed uit; van hier allerlei ongerymdheden, dwalingen, om niet te zeggen misdaden. Kortom, de onverdraagzaamheid, in den volsten nadruk des woords, is de grondslag van het kerkelyke stelzel in Spanje, zy staat in een zoo naauw verband met de gewoonten en vooroordeelen der natie, dat de Cortes, hoe liberaal zy ook waren, aan

geenen anderen eeredienst de vrye uitoefening durfden toestaan, dan den roomsch-katholyken apostolischen godsdienst, den eenigen waren (art. 122 der constitutie). De Spaansche jaarboeken krielen van verhalen van vervolgingen, om het geloof; lang voor dat de inquisitie stelselmatig was ingevoerd en zich met een bloedig zwaard wapende, woelde zy reeds in de gemeenten. Duizenden van Joden en Mooren werden opgeofferd, en de stichters der heilige regtbank verschaften zich slechts verlof van hooger hand, om dezelfde ondaden te plegen, waarme do het woedende gemeen, door bloeddorstige monniken opgeruid, zich voormaals belast had en zich nog verder belastte.

Het volgende is een belangryk berigt eenes reizigers uit Napels, in Augustus 1820:—

"Om de slechte lucht, welke nadeelig op my begon te werken, te ontgaan, besloot ik, Rome met Napels te verwisselen; ik nam mynen weg, niet alleen om meerdere oudheden te beschouwen, maar ook hoofdzakelyk om de bergbewoners te leeren kennen, over Velletri, Cora, Seza en Piperno naar Terracina. Dit zyn nog volko men oud Romeinsche, van steen gebouwde, steden, zeer schoon aan de bergen gelegen, en zeer volkryk; het vlakke land is zeer vruchtbaar, doch de inwoners, ofschoon vlytig, zyn dood arm, hetwelk zy aan de drukkende belastingen toe schryven. Zy spreken thans overal met groote vreugde van de Napolitainen, die zy anders even sterk als de Romeinen haatten. Zy vraagden my vooral, hoe het in Duitschland uitzag, en beweerden, dat de Duitschers reeds gelukkig waren, daar zy zoo in de wereld konden rondreizen, hetwelk hun in het geheel niet mogelyk was. Men kan niet ontkennen, dat alle ervaring en kennis, en alzoo het karakter des volks, nog eenigzins die der oudheid zyn; van daar de grootere vaardigheid van begrip omtrent het zinnelyke doch zeer is het te betreuren het gebrek der beschaving des verstands en des harten, welke alleen door een zuiver christendom mogelyk is. Daar de uittreksels van den Bybel, die men hun geeft, hoofdzakelyk slechts de ze deleer behelzen, zoo zyn zy van den Godsdienst en deszelfs voorwerpen byna geheel onkundig; vandaar de meest zinnelyke strekking van hun leven; van daar de noodzakelykheid van eene openbare verkeering. Over het algemeen, zyn deze menschen zeer ordentlyk en goed, inzonderheid waar zy door de vele reizigers niet bedorven zyn.

"Toen ik te Terracina kwam, werd ik door de politie vry scherp ondervraagd; wat ik onder deze onzekere omstandigheden te Napels doen wilde, en waarom ik over het gebergte gegaan was?

"In het Napolitaansche vond ik het volk nog in volle jubel, spel en dans; het eerste wat ik doen moest, was, eene driekleurige kokarde op te steken, dat my ~~allerwege eene vriendelyke~~ behandeling verschafte. Niet alleen de steden, maar alle wegen zyn sterk met militairen be zet, tot naar Gaeta, van waar af dit ophoudt.

"Op het stille verhevene Rome, met zyne heerlyke kunstwerken, maakt Napels eenen zeer afkeerigen indruk, die ook niet verloren gaat, wanneer men het nader leert kennen; welk gewoel van menschen, welk leven, geraas en getob! en om wat? Slechts in de natuur, die hier alle hare schatten den mensch in den schoot werpt, vindt men de Godheid, om welke zich de menschheid in het geheel niet bekom mert. De schouwburg, met zyne alle zintuigen verdoovende Turksche muziek, is hun hoogste goed, ofschoon thans alle middelen verspild zyn, om den onzin nog verder uit te breiden"

De *Carbonari*, woordelyk overgezet kolenbranders, van welke zoo veel gesproken is, en welke de jongste omwenteling hebben bevorderd, is de naam van een staatkundig, ver uitgebreid, geheim genootschap in Italien. dat, zoo ver het bekend geworden is, het doel had, om alle Italiaansche staten in een bondgenootschap, als republiek of constitutionele monarchie, te vereenigen en van vreemden invloed te bevryden. Dit genootschap heeft zich reeds voor vele jaren gevormd, is aanvankelyk tegen de Fransche heerschappy gerig geweest en is zelfs, naar men zegt, door Engeland ondersteund geworden.— In het vervolg schynt het doel des genootschaps eene andere rigting genomen te hebben. Hetzelve was vooral in de jaren 1813 en 1814, en by Napeleons terugkomst van Elba werkzaam. Murat scheen by zynen togt tegen Lombardyen op hen te rekenen. In het jaar 1814 werden in Mayland verscheiden voorname militairen als leden van dit genootschap aangenomen.— Autentieke narigten over de hoofden van dit genootschap, deszels zamenstelling enz, zyn niet bekend geworden; men weet echter, dat de verbintenis nog altyd zeer yverig wordt aangehouden.

Het gezelschap der carbonari heeft zich door geheel Napels in loges verdeeld, die thans openlyk gehouden worden; ook hebben zich 60 of 80 duizend derzelve op eenen militairen voet gesteld, om, by gebrek aan troepen de openbare veiligheid en de uitoefening der constitutie te handhaven. Het is het levendigste schouwspel hen de hoofdwacht te zien betrekken. Voorsan eenige geestelyken, dan de driekleurige vlag met Turksch muziek, dan de carbonari in allerlei kleederen; dan het volk, dat hoe langer hoe meer ophoopt, jubelende en roepende *Evviva la costituzione, il Re, la Carbonaria*, en wee hem, dien zy met geslotenen mond aantreffen. Witte doeken waayen uit alle vensters, en die een nieuwling in Napels is, meent, dat de stad ten minste moet ondergaan, zoo groot is het leven; evenwel houdt het grootste geschreeuw op de bestemde plaats eens op, allen loopen van daar weg, alsof er niets gebeurd ware.

CURACAO.

Vaartuigen in en uitgeklaard sedert onze laatste

INGEKLAARD—MEI.

5.	bark Helena, Eltino,	Spaansche kust
	golet Neptunus, Yauger,	dito
7.	—— Klein Alexandria, Arends,	Aruba
8.	—— N. S. del Carmen, Mauri,	Sp. kust
	—— Dolfyn, Migares,	Coro
9.	—— Anna, Bolwig,	Hayti
	—— El Carmen, Ramirez,	Coro
	bark Esperiment, Colombo,	St. Thomas
11.	golet Klein Alexandria, Arends,	Coro
	—— Jacoba, Crane,	dito
	bark Helena, Eltino,	dito
	golet Le Musca, Pogatiere,	Sp kust
	—— N. S. del Carmen, Monaga,	Coro
	—— El Carmen, *M*auri,	dito

UITGEKLAARD—MEI.

4.	golet Rita, Chirino,	Spaansche kust
	—— Borneo, Symmons,	Hayti
5.	—— N. S. del Carmen, Mauri,	Sp. kust
8.	bark Helena Eltino,	dito
	golet Klein Alexandria, Arends,	dito
	—— Jacoba, Crane,	dito
	—— Brunette, Diedenhoven,	Porto Rico
	—— Hoop, Deleon,	Spaansche kust
	—— Atractive, Muller,	dito
	—— El Carmen, Monaga,	dito
	—— N. S. del Carmen, Mauri,	dito
	—— Adm: van der Capellen, Rusman,	dito
9.	—— Twee Zusters, Bareth,	Martinique
	—— Betsey, Simons,	St. Thomas
10.	—— Cleantie, Jansen,	Aruba
	—— Twee Vrienden, Dupuy,	Sp. kust

Z. M.'s brik de *M*erkuur, kapitein De Quartel, vertrok verleden Zaturdag naar Bonaire, aan boord hebbende Zyne Excellentie den Schout-bynacht Cantz'laar, en deszelfs gevolg, om dat onderhoorig eiland te bezoeken. De *M*erkuur kwam gisteren morgen terug met Z. E. en zyn gevolg.

In den nacht tusschen Zondag en *M*aandag, stolen verscheidene slaven, aan verschillende personen toebehoorende, een der lootsbooten, van derzelver meerplaats aan de Overzyde dezer Haven, met twee riemen, en ontvlugten uit deze haven. Op den morgen werd de boot gemist, en de Gouvernement's schoener 's Lands Paket terstond afgevaardigd, om dezelve op te brengen, maar na twee dagen kwam zy met onverrigte zaken terug. *M*en vermoedt, dat zy aan boord van de Haytische schoener, die in Piskadera's baai lag, overgenomen geworden, en met deze verders hunne vlugt genomen hebben.

De Spaansche schoener Venus, kapitein José Lapon, die op den 6den dezer van Puerto Cabello, met eene lading kakao naar St. Jago de Cuba vertrokken is, geraakte den volgenden morgen op het oost end van Bonaire aan strand. Het scheepsvolk met een groot gedeelte der lading zyn gered, maar het vaartuig is, volgens berigten, geheel verloren.

Verleden Woensdag, zynde de geboorte dag van H. K. H. Wilhelmina Frederika Louisa *M*ariana, Princesse van Oranje en Nassau, werd er, ter dier gelegenheid, door de Altillerie kompagnie, een salut geschoten.

Gedurende deze week zyn verscheidene vaartuigen van Coro aangekomen; elk dezer vaartuigen bragt een aantal inwoners van die plaats mede, waaronder de gouverneur Don Correa zich bevindt, benevens verscheidene civile en militaire officieren, burgers en eenige geestelyken, zamengenomen eirka 4 á 500 personen. Hier door zyn wy instaat gesteld, de byzonderheden van dit geval te vernemen. Het schynt, dat de inwoners van Coro zeer bevreesd zyn geworden, met den dreigenden aanval tegen die plaats, door de Independentsche magt in *M*aracaybo. Een gedeelte van deweike met dat oogmerk vertrokken waren en te Paraguana aangekomen. Pas was de tyding van de aannadering der vyanden te Coro bekend, of een ieder in de stad maakte zich gereed om dezelve te verlaten; velen vlugten naar de binnenlanden, anderen liepen naar boord der vaartuigen, met alles wat zy mede konden nemen, alleenlyk achterlatende eenige der behoeftigste inwoners, om de Patriotten te ontvangen, die naar allen schyn, op Woensdag de stad, zonder een schot te doen, ingenomen hebben. De schoener Attractive, die de laatste van daar vertrokken is, berigt, dat toen zy Donderdag avond van Coro vertrok, de Independentsche vlag in La Valle waperde.

Het is waardig optemerken, dat sedert het begin der omwenteling in Venezuela, nu de eerste keer is, dat Coro in handen der Independenten gevallen is, alhoewel er verscheidene aanvallen op die plaats gedaan werden.

Op Dingsdag avond overleed de Heer Hendrik Schotborgh, G. Z.

GLASGOW, 10DEN MAART.

Heden zyn hier van het vaste land, verscheidene dokumenten van zeer veel belang aangekomen. De eerste geeft ons berigt van de Portugeesche constitutie, die in acht dagen gemaakt is, en voor welk merkwaardig toeval, de wereld dit volk wel moogt gelukwenschen. De Britsche constitutie is het werk van even zoo vele eeuwen geweest, als de andere van dagen; echter werdt gezegd, dat de eerste onvolmaakt is, terwyl de andere, die uit geene betere stoffen of door betere werklieden gewrocht is, als het begin van volmaking kan begroet worden.— In deze constitutie hebben wy eenige weinige zaken aantemerken. Eerstelyk, dat zy in het haastig afschryven, uitgelaten hebben te bepalen, welke de nationale godsdienst zyn zal. Ten tweede, de koning kan de zitting van de cortes noch bepalen, verlengen of ontbinden. Ten derde, de cortes, en deze alleen kunnen de constitutie veranderen of eenige veranderingen in dezelve maken, evenwel niet eerder dan op het einde van vier jaren. Ten vierde, den bisschoppen zal de censuur, om over de godsdienstige herstellingen en zeden te schryven, opgedragen worden, en het gouvernement de middelen, om de gene te straffen, die het gezag van van den roomsch catholyken godsdienst betwisten; deze moeten dus, door hunne beschuldigers by het gouvernement aangeklaagd worden. Dus bestaat er eene wetgeving, welke de troon niet kan goedkeuren. Heeft zulk een stelsel eenige gelykenis van vryheid? Is hetzelve niet eene godsdienstige tyrannie en staatkundige anarchie!

De andere dokumenten, die onzen aandacht waardig zyn, behelzen voor zoo ver wy dezelven ontvangen hebben: Eerstelyk, de aanschryving van den Russischen minister van buitenlandsche zaaken, aan den Russischen minister te Napels, betrekkelyk den toestand van dat koningryk; en ten tweede, het besluit van het extraordinaire parlement by een geroepen in die stad. De tegenwoordige toestand van zaken in Italie wordt dagelyks ernstiger en meer ontroerend; deze staatspapieren zyn van de grootste aangelegenheid, en wy zouden het achten als eene daad van het grootste onregt aan onze lezers, zoo wy dezelven achterhielden of verkorten. Wy wenschen den aandacht van het publiek naar dezelven te rigten, om hunne gemoederen voor te bereiden, tegen de toevallen, welke deze niet dan al te klaar voorspelt.

In het eerst, wy zyn duidelyk onderricht geworden, dat de omwenteling in Napels niet een "afzonderlyke zaak is," maar dat dezelve te wege gebragt is, met het klaarblykelyke oogmerk "om de orde en rust in Italien om te keeren." De groote mogenheden hadden zich naauwlyks hersteld, van de gevolgen der menigte ongelukken " en groote opofferingen" welke zy gedwongen waren te doen en te dragen, of zy vonden er dezelfde geest in van oproer en wanorde, die de wereld zoo lang had verwoest, en welke ongelukkiglyk weder voortgekomen is, in meer dan een gedeelte van Europa, onder eene vorm, misschien minder vreesselyk by den eersten opslag, dan dezelve in vorige tyden scheen, maar wezenlyk gevaarlyker, voor het voortduren van de maatschappelyke orde. Zulk eene revolutie kan, zoo men zegt, niets dan regeringloosheid en onbepaalde militaire magt voortbrengen.— Wy zullen blyde zyn, indien de Napolitanen zich van deze ernstige beschuldigingen kunnen vryspreken; als zy dit niet kunnen, dan hebben zy zekerlyk ongelyk Zy mogen hunne eigene regering naar hun genoegen hervormen, maar zy hebben geen regt elk gouvernement van Europa, naar hunne keuze en omstandigheden te hervormen.

In het tweede dokument zyn wy berigt, dat de regering van Napels niet overeen kan komen met de voorstellingen die aan haar gedaan zyn, van wege de verbondene souvereinen; dat zy zich beschouwt als in het midden van oorlog te zyn Onder deze omstandigheden, beschouwen zy "als vyanden van hun land," alle degenen die het nationale gevoelen trachten af te wenden, door het bevorderen van stelsels, verschillend aan de tegenwoordige constitutie, en dat het de pligt van alle inwoners is, om nieuwe vrienden te verwerven, of de oude te verzekeren. Met dit oogmerk besluiten zy verder, dat het land, een vry plaats zal zyn, voor alle de vreemden die uit hun land gebannen zyn, om liberale gevoelens, en verklaren dat zy niet met het volk van Europa oorlog voeren.

Uit vreemde nieuwspapieren, schynt het, dat de Napolitanen reeds beginnen de vruchten van de revolutie te plukken. Men zegt, dat gedwongene leeningen worden geëischt. In Napels zyn de winkels gesloten, en bezigheden staan stil. Mobile kolommen doorreizen Sicilien, om contributie met dwang te heffen. Van den staat van het gevoel, welke bestaat, en de vryheid die zy genieten, kan men een denkbeeld vormen, wanneer wy vernemen, dat de prins regent verpligt is geweest, om bevel in het leger aan den krygskundigen Macirona, de aide de camp van Murat, die Napels inviel om zynen vader te ontroonen, toe te staan.

Onder het klein getal vorsten, welke den koning van Napels een' brief ter gelukwensching gezonden hebben, wegens het aannemen eener liberale constitutie, bevond zich de koning der Nederlanden, een ondubbelzinnig bewys van de gehechtheid van dien monarch aan eene vrye regeringsvorm, terwyl de voornaamste vorsten tegen de vryheid van een volk zamenspannen, geheel alleen, wyl het deszelfs regeringsvorm verbeterde, en zy dus vreezen, dat hunne onderdanen, op het voorbeeld van Napels, niet langer eene willekeurige regering zullen dulden, maar naar een vertegenwoordigend bestuur zullen verlangen, legt de koning der Nederlanden, in dit kritieke tydstip aan geheel Europa zyne liberale denkwyze open. Mogten de overige vorsten van Europa met dienzelfden geest bezield zyn! hoe vele rampen en bloedstorting zouden er niet voorgekomen worden! hoe gelukkig zouden de volken onder zulke vorsten zyn!

His Majesty's brig Mercury, Capt. De Quartel, sailed on Saturday last, for Bonaire, having on board His Excellency Rear-Admiral Cantz'laar and suite, on a visit to that dependency; and returned again yesterday with His Excellency and suite on board.

On Sunday night, or early on Monday morning, several negroes, belonging to different individuals in this colony, stole one of the pilot

boats from her moorings in Otrabanda, and having likewise got possession of two oars, they succeeded in getting out of the harbour. On the boat being missed in the morning, the government schooner Colonist was immediately despatched in quest of her, but after a cruize of two days she returned into port without having seen any thing of the runaways. It is conjectured that they must have been taken on board a Haytian schooner, which was lying in Piscadera Bay, and in her finally made their escape.

The Spanish schooner Venus, Jose Lapon, master, which sailed from Puerto Cabello on the 6th inst. for St. Jago de Cuba, with a cargo of coco, ran ashore at three o'clock the following morning, on the east end of Bonaire. The crew and a great part of the cargo have been saved, but the vessel, we are informed, is a complete wreck.

Wednesday being the Birth-day of Her Royal Highness Welhelmina Frederika Louisa Mariana, Princess of Orange Nassau, a royal salute was fired at noon by the company of artillery, in honor at the day.

During the present week there have been many arrivals from Coro, each vessel conveying a considerable number of the inhabitants of that place, among whom is the Governor, Don Correa, several civil and military officers and privates, and a few clergymen, computed to amount in all to between 4 and 500 persons.—From what we have been able to learn of the particulars of this event, it appears that the inhabitants of Coro became exceedingly alarmed at the threatened attack upon the place by the Independent forces in Maracaybo, a part of which, had been put in march for that purpose, and had reached Paraguane; and no sooner had the near approach of the enemy become known in Coro than every person in the town prepared to leave it; many fled into the interior, and others crowded on board the shipping with what effects they could take with them, leaving only a few of the most indigent inhabitants of the town to receive the Independents, who entered it on Wednesday without firing a shot. The schooner Attractive, which is the last vessel from thence, brings accounts that when she was leaving the road of Coro on Thursday evening the Independent flag was flying in La Valle.

It is worthy of remark, that since the commencement of the revolution in Venezuela, this is the first time that Coro has fallen into the hands of the Independents, although many attempts have been made to reduce the place.

The following are translations from the Manifesto addressed to the inhabitants of Venezuela, by field marshall Don Miguel de la Torre, general in chief of the Expeditionary Army of the Main, on the continuance of the war, which we promised in our last :—

After the ratification of the armistice at Truxillo by their excellencies the count of Carthagena and Don Simon Bolivar, it was, by human prudence expected, that peace would again assume its reign in the expanse of this continent; that faithless passions would yield the ground so basely occupied by them, to reason, justice, truth and other forgotten or unheeded virtues; and that the direful retrospect of past calamities would prove a most eloquent lesson in instructing us to avoid new evils, new follies, and new epochs of tears and blood.

Happily the cardinal motives had disappeared, which until then were offered up to the world as a justification of the disturbances suscitated in these quarters, it was no longer the despotic Ferdinand, seated on the throne of both Spains, or an arbitrary power which disposed of the fate of the Spaniards, it was the Constitutional Ferdinand, who spontaneously had cast aside so odious a sway, and given to the law its full majesty and force. The Spanish monarchy already extended over the whole surface of the globe, was no longer a concatenation of slaves. The Spaniards were already free, they had already entered into the enjoyment of the imperious laws of nature, and lifted up their eyes justly sparkling with pride, to view so many different people, who formerly held them in contempt, now suddenly astonished and surprised at their elevation, their liberty and their knowledge, beholding them with deference and envying their happiness.—America was no longer a set of mixed colonies, obnoxious to the caprice or to the passions of rulers, who on the vast distance of the supreme power, founded their impunity. The offsprings of Columbus and the Aborigine race were no longer governed by different fundamental laws, nor were all the Spaniards of both hemispheres any thing else than one family, who had just acquired the eternal and absolute boon of the inviolable rights of property, of civil liberty, and of personal safety.

It was under these circumstances that my predecessor, faithfully adhering to the conclusive orders of H. M. addressed himself to H. E. the president of the government of Columbia with proposals for a reconciliation in the manner prescribed to him, which, however, were disregarded as not being founded upon the acknowledgment of the independence of his government, whereto we had no faculties, while other proposals for the establishment of an armistice, and for the dispatching of commissioners by the respective governments to the cabinet of Madrid, with such pretensions as they might deem convenient, were alike unattended to. The negociations at Cucuta in August last were no other than these, which have since been made known to the whole world.

The hopes justly conceived by my predecessor, to restore the long lost peace and tranquillity within these territories having thus vanished, no other resource was now left to him than to prepare himself for the campaign; but when orders were transmitted to all the bodies of the army, who had already put themselves in motion for the onset, H. E. the president officially addressed him from Cucuta on the 21st September, inviting him to new conferences of a pacific nature, while under specious pretexts, the latter advancing his marches, operated contrary to the end by him proposed.

My predecessor, however, was bound to obey the orders of H M. this was his primary duty; no means were to be overlooked which could restore to this country the happiness she lost, and this was his first wish. Hence, the meeting which took place at Truxillo, and which was not to treat of peace, but merely to suspend the war while the commissioners of H. E. the president, should proceed to the court of Madrid, there to lay their claims and pretensions before the supreme government of the nation, who could alone pronounce definitively thereupon. H. E. was well aware that my predecessor was not invested with faculties to that effect, and it was under the assurance of that principle, that the treaty of the armistice was ratified, the texture whereof suffices at once to confirm these facts.

My predecessor shortly after sailed for Europe, and by order of the king, I took the command of this heroic army. My first cares were, not to deviate one point from the will of H. M. nor from that line of frankness, generosity and good faith which he had steadfastly pursued, but to sacrifice in their behalf, and for the welfare of these people whatever difficulties should arise in my way, as long as these were not offensive to the national decorum and dignity.—Above all I had sacredly and inviolably pledged myself not to infringe the treaty even in its most insignificant part. And public matters were thus, when H E. the president wrote the following letter to my predecessor already on his way to Europe.

"Barinas, 11th December, 1820.

"*My dear friend.*—It is three of four days since I arrived here, with a view to form a brigade of 2000 men under the commad of colonel Plaza. The inhabitants of this place, as you know, are miserable both in regard to barracks and provisions; this I hold it indispensable to divide the troops from Barinas as far as Lucia, along the shores of Santo Domingo. I will not remove these men to Apure, where they would endure an absolute scarcity of bread, and am therefore determined to leave a battalion in this city with col. Plaza, both for placing him in the centre of the line occupied by his army, and for the communications which may occur with Guanara. The infraction of the armistice in this respect is trifling, as it detracts nothing from the security of the troops of the fifth division of your army; it is one and the same to have a battalion more or less here, or at Torunos, or at Quebradaseca.

"This city, besides, lacks protection, somewhat to raise its head from its ancient ruins, and some such effect can only be produced by means of troops, provisions, money and a good chief. However, if you deem unadviseable the stationing of a battalion in this city, please impart it to col. Plaza, who has orders forthwith to withdraw the same.

"Now let us speak of a still more important matter. I cannot send deputies to Spain, until the Congress be established at Cucuta, which will take place in all the month of January, as I know not on what conditions Congress will be willing to treat with the Spanish government, on which head it ought indispensably to be consulted; and before all this can be brought to effect, we will be losing time and fruitlessly exhausting ourselves in keeping troops, whose number on both sides is excessive. Such a procrastination is likely to be perjudicial to us, for if at the end of the armistice our affairs remain unsettled, we will have to commence hostilities. This consideration prompts me to enjoin you, to address the Cortes on the expediency either of their sending out plenipotentiaries, or of authorizing the generals and chiefs who reside here in Venezuela, to treat with us and terminate at once our differences. You will observe that the Spanish government will obtain far greater advantage from its conferences with our government here, than from our commissioners there. It is not strange that a government reserves for itself the faculty of conceding that, which it would not attempt to entrust with any of its envoys abroad: strange indeed it were, to act in a contrary direction. It is with the purest candor that I communicate this my sentiment to you, which you are at liberty to turn to the best purpose, satisfied that if we go to await the result of our commissioners, the business will be extraordinarily protracted, and perhaps unavailing.

(After a few complimentary lines regarding Morillo's approaching marriage, &c. he continues thus:)

"I now think of returning to Cucuta, to accelerate the installation of Congress, and to administer to any differences which may occur at Nueva Granada, and Maracaybo, respecting the armistice, &c. BOLIVAR."

"To Sr. Don Pablo Morillo."

It was by no means difficult to perceive that the new means proposed by H E. the president, was contrary to the spirit of the armistice, and not calculated on a solid basis to terminate the disturbances of this wasted country, nor difficult to descry that the frankness and sincerity, which had been the device of my predecessor were withal involved. On the other hand, insignificant as might appear the stationing of a battalion in the city of Barinas, it was still an open infraction of the 6th article of the treaty, and I ought not, could not relax from my principles, thereby giving to these people the least excitement to doubt the same, and exposing the fulfilment of our ratified transactions. I would not deviate from the track pointed out by justice, yet I would not fail in the object of arriving at the temple of peace; and forgetting the spirit which was manifested in the evasion of sending the commissioners to Europe, I immediately replied to H E the president as follows:

(The letter alluded to, is dated Caracas, 24th December, 1820, and says among other things:)

"I perceive your suggestion, respecting the necessity of establishing a battalion in the city of Barinas, under the command of colonel Plaza, as being unavoidable by the circumstances of the country. You knew full well, as I do, that the inhabitants, after such a desolating war, must needs be apprehensive; and since this heavenly armistice has revived the confidence which was so absolutely lost, it is highly necessary to support, and foster, and give the same all possible vigor. The people who dwell under our government would look upon this breach thereof, which they would greatly magnify, as a motive of mistrust, a motive certainly foreign to your sentiments, unjustly applied on their part, and painful to me, both for the displeasure which any suspicion, however unjust might cause you, and for the necessity under which I would be to countenance, even the injustice of an opinion; you are equally convinced with me, how awkward is the situation of a commander, who must not only act well, but be scrupulous how and in what manner he acts well.

"I have therefore thought it meet, convenient and even necessary, to address this day an official despatch to colonel Plaza, manifesting the necessity of his withdrawing the battalion, and leaving in the city of Barinas the force alone provided for in the armistice.

[Respecting the commissioners, he says]

"Believe me, my friend, the departure of your commissioners to treat with a government as just and liberal as ever was, and whereof no just conception can be formed at a distance, is not to be dispensed with. These men, will achieve more being in Madrid, in one day, than we here in a month, while it appears evident that no time of any consideration would be thereby lost, as the commissioners, even if they sail hence as late as in the middle of February, will not employ a greater lapse of time, than would be required to solicit ample faculties from the government, and before the same could be granted and their concession communicated to me—&c."

[Here follows the official despatch to colonel Plaza, requesting the withdrawing of his battalion from Barinas.]

By this time Don Josef Santorio, and Don Francisco Espelius, the former brigadier and the later captain in the national navy, arrived from Europe, appointed by the king for the pacification of Venezuela; likewise Don Tomas Urrecha and Juan Barry, the former commander of a line of battle ship, and the latter captain of a frigate, for the pacification of the new kingdom of Granada.

I wished no more than to afford to H. E. the president, to the inhabitants of this country and to the whole world, positive instances of the sincerity and good faith which presided over my councils, and of my invariable resolution to bring into effect the fulfillment of the treaty of Truxillo: with this view I dispatched by the post col. Don Antonio van Halen with the following, among my former communications.

(This communication is also dated Caracas, 24th December, 1820, and after announcing the departure of general Morillo, runs thus:)

"Shortly after his departure, the vessels of war expected here to release those on the station of Puerto Cabello, namely the frigates Viva and Ligera, the sloop of war Arethusa and brigs Hiena and Hercules arrived at the port of La Guayra, with a considerable quantity of provisions, some arms and ammunition, but not one soldier.

(Next he mentions the arrival of the four commissioners, &c.)

The commissioners of H. M. were animated by the same sentiments and directed by the same principles with myself, they were incapable of deviating from the same, or of overlooking in the orders of the government of the Spanish nation, the spirit of justice, of frankness, and of peace, which so highly characterizes it; they therefore availed themselves of lieut. col Van Halen to be the bearer of the following letters:

(The letter of Josef Sartorio and Francisco Espelius, dated 24th December, 1820, after speaking of the object of their mission, continues thus:—)

"In the 13th article of the Constitution, a naval expedition was mentioned to be be expected from European Spain, bound to these ports. The same is arrived, and we hasten to make this known to you; and to add to the proofs of our sincerity, by informing you that it consists of the frigates Viva and Ligera, corvette Arethusa, and brigs Hiena and Hercules, with four transports, on board of which came a considerable quantity of provisions and some ammunition, but no troops.

"In consequence of these arrivals all the vessels formerly on this station, and the little squadron of Puerto Cabello, will sail hence immediately for other places distant from the Main.

(*To be continued.*)

GLASGOW, March 10.

Several documents of very great importance have been received from the continent. The first we shall notice is the Portuguese Constitution made in eight days, and for which re markable occurrence, the world is called upon, to offer its gratulations. The British Constitution has been the work of as many centuries as the other has been of days, yet the former, it is said, is not perfect, while the other concocted by no better materials or workmen is to be hailed as the dawn of perfection. In this Constitution a few things strikes us, First, that in the "*hurry of copying*" they omitted to state what was to be the national religion—Second, "The king can neither call, prolong, nor dissolve the assembly called the Cortes."—Third, The Cortes, and the Cortes only, can change the Constitution or make alterations in it, though not till the end of *four years*—Fourth, "The bishops shall have the censorship of writing on religious *dogmas* and morality, and the government the means to punish the delinquents;" that is, those who dispute the authority of the Roman Catholic religion, are to be denounced to the government by their accusers. Thus, an assembly is constituted, with whose sittings the throne cannot interfere. Does such a system bear any semblance of liberty; is it not religious tyranny and political anarchy? However, as it was made in eight days, the same instruments may unmake it in one.

The next documents deserving attention are, as far as we have received, First, The note of the Russian minister of foreign affairs to the Russian minister at Naples, regarding the state of that kingdom and, Second, The resolution of the extraordinary parliament convoked in that city. In the present state of Italy and of Europe, the affairs of which are daily becoming more serious and alarming, these state papers are of the very first consequence. We wish to direct the public attention to them, in order to prepare their minds for the events which these too clearly forebode.

In the first, we are distinctly informed, that the revolution in Naples is not an "isolated act," but brought about for the express purpose of "overturning the order and tranquillity of Italy." The great powers, scarcely recovered from the consequences of the "many disasters" and "great exertions," which they had been compelled to make and to bear, "found in it the same spirit of turbulence and disorder which had so long desolated the world, which unfortunately had sprung up again in more than one country in Europe, under a form, perhaps, less terrible at first sight than it appeared in former times, but more essentially dangerous to the maintenance of social order." Such a revolution can produce, it is said, "nothing but anarchy and military despotism." We shall be happy if the Neapolitan government can clear themselves from these serious charges; if they cannot, they are clearly in the wrong. They may re-model their own government as they please, but they have no right to re-model to their liking and circumstances, every government in Europe.

In the second document we are informed that the government of Naples "cannot agree to any of the propositions communicated to it" on the part of the allied sovereigns, and, in short, that it considers itself, "*in the midst of war.*" Under these circumstances, they decree "as enemies to their country," all those who may endeavour to divert the national sentiment, by promoting systems different to the present Constitution," and that it is the duty of "all citizens to conciliate new friends, or to confirm the old." For this purpose they further decree "that the nation affords an asylum to all foreigners banished from their country on account of *liberal opinions*;" and declare, "that it is not on the people of Europe that they make war." It might have been dangerous to have spoken out plainer at this moment, but we conceive this decree, to use the expressive words of lord Holland on anotheir occasion to be a "*cub of the same litter*" as the famous decree of the of the French convention in 1792, which even sir James Macintosh, the other day, admitted was a sufficient cause for war against France at that period.

We therefore consider the die as cast and war inevitable. The consequences may prove most extensive and deplorable. Europe is in a sad feverish state. The focus of the mischief is in France. Too cunning to stir themselves, which would have justly brought united Europe on their heads, they put forth Naples as their cats' paw to divide Europe, to undermine the outworks of the citadel, and to leave them, should the other prove successful, to storm the citadel itself. During the last three years distraction, and folly, and mischief have too nearly threatened our own peace and happiness to leave us to think of the continent of Europe.—This, indeed, has more than any thing encouraged the sons of revolution again to rear their heads. We had nearly forgot that there ever had been revolution, misery and blood within her borders, or that there remained within them one spark of that devouring flame which had desolated the world. We earnestly hope that our fears may be vain, but, the more we think on the present state of Europe, the more we are apprehensive that, owing to her own lenity and carelessness, her troubles are not over, and that the fire which consumed her and covered millions with misery and with mourning, yet exists in fearful strength, and is upon the point of bursting forth and spreading with a fury which will appal the boldest and awaken the attention of the most thoughtless. There is indeed, as earl Liverpool so forcibly expressed, two opposite extremes in Europe. The one is under the cant phrase of liberty to revolutionise every established government, and while such exists, it is obvious another extreme must exist also. The conflict between them must be dreadful. One or the other must fall. Both cannot exist.

From the foreign papers, it appears, that the Neapolitans are already beginning to reap the fruits of revolution. Forced loans are, it is said, demanded. In Naples, the shops are shut up and business suspended. Moveable columns traverse Sicily to levy contributions by force.—These, we fear, are but the precursors of more serious evils. Of the state of feeling that exists and liberty which they enjoy, some idea may be formed when we learn, that the prince regent has been obliged to bestow a command in the army upon the execrable Macirone, the aid de camp to Murat, who invaded Naples to dethrone his father.

MISCELLANEOUS SELECTIONS

From late English papers.

Extraordinary suicide.—The Foreign Journals lately mentioned that a Frenchman had put an end to his existence by jumping into the crater of Mount Vesuvius. As there is no instance of the kind upon record since the days of Empedocles, we are enabled by the following extract of a letter from a gentleman of Bristol, now on the Continent, to confirm the statement in the Foreign Journals:—"I am now to recount a most tragical event. On the 10th of January, I visited Vesuvius, in company with a monsieur Gauteret, my companion also in my voyage from Marseilles. There was nothing remarkable in his manner, except that, on our return to the Hermitage, he took up a pen and effaced his name, which he had previously written in the Hermit's book. We agreed to revisit the mountain, and on the following Thursday he called on me for that purpose; but having found the former visit prejudicial to my health, I excused myself, and he left me, seeming rather disappointed. On reading the awful event on the following week, in the public print, I visited the Hermit, and learned the following particulars:—He came to the Hermitage on Sunday, where he slept, after passing the day on the mountain. On Monday he employed himself in collecting pieces of lava; on Tuesday, after telling the Hermit he must go once more to see the source of the lava, he ascended the mountain, accompanied by his guide. He had no sooner reached the crater than he gave his watch and hat to the guide, likewise a piece of money, desiring him to impress the lava; a common practice, but probably done to divert his attention. He then enveloped himself in his mantle, and plunged into the burning crater, whence he was immediately thrown out, and presented a most horrid spectacle, all in flames. The guide saw him descending the river of fire till he could see him no more! He has left a memorandum in the book, exonerating the guide from all suspicion of guilt; and stating it to be his voluntary act, he having been always unfortunate in life."

Shocking and fatal events in high life.—*The Morning Post* says, several families, moving in the first circles in high life, have just been thrown into a state of the utmost affliction, by the horrible depravity of a young man, the nephew of a peer of the first consequence, who, in remorse of conscience for acts the most shocking, has terminated his own existence by blowing out his brains. The deceased was on a visit in the family of a nobleman at Geneva; and whilst an inmate, he (horrible to relate) seduced two of the daughters of his host, who *both* proved to be pregnant. Unable to bear "the stings of conscience," he terminated his existence with a pistol. Letters, containing the distressing particulars, arrived in town on Monday last.—The seduced ladies are both under age. One of them, it is said, attempted to destroy herself with poison, when the shocking discovery took place. We are informed that the wretched females in this tragical affair are the daughters of an English family of distinction; but for the present we forbear to say any more.

As a proof of the "glorious uncertainty of the law," the following authentic anecdote may not be uninteresting to our readers:—As the Assizes of a Western County, before the present Lord Chief Justice Abbott, a notorious character was arraigned at the bar for stealing seven geese. The property was found in his possession, and every evidence adduced, so as to leave no doubt, in the mind of every person present, of a conviction. The case for the prosecution being ended, the prisoner for his defence re-called the old woman (prosecutor's servant) who identified the geese to be the property of her master. "You have sworn," said the prisoner, "that those geese were your master's; now will you swear that there were no ganders amongst them?" "Yes," answered the old woman pertly, "there was *one gander* and *six geese*."—"Now my Lord," said the prisoner, addressing himself to the Court, "I stand here charged with stealing *seven geese*, whereas it appears in evidence that they were *six geese* and *one gander*." He therefore took an exception to the indictment, which the Learned Judge held to be a good one, and the prisoner was accordingly discharged.

Dr. Petier, a German physician, states that he has found the spirit of hartshorn (in the dose of a teaspoonful in a glass of water) to counteract the inebriating effects of fermented liquors and spirits.

Letters have been received from St. Helena, dated 22d Dec. They completely contradict the late accounts respecting Bonaparte, brought from the United States. He is represented to to take a great deal of exercise, particularly on horseback, and to converse freely with those persons admitted to see him. He is rather desirous of company. There was much bustle amongst the domesties getting into the new house erected for Napoleon.

When the French left Moscow, there were only 10000 inhabitants; but in 1818 the population exceeded 312,000, inclnding 21,000 military.

Constantinople.—The Pacha of Bornia has sent to the Sublime Porte *one hundred and fifty six heads*, which, thanks to the coldness of the season, have arrived in a passable state of preservation—they are a glorious trophy won by the Pacha from the Brigands who infest the military frontiers of Austria. The Tartars, who were the bearers of these spoils, received considerable presents in money, and were invested according to custom, with robes of honor. As our several mints begin to be deficient in the raw material, the Grand Seignor has issued a firman, or decree, by which various kinds of foreign coin are proscribed as currency, and it is enjoined, *under pain of death*, upon those who possess them, to deliver them over to the several establishments of the mint, specified in the firman, and at the price there fixed.

COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

A most singular circumstance occurred last week in the Charaib country, when some negroes who were working near Sandy-Bay discovered an immense serpent, hitherto wholly unknown as existing in any of these islands, and which, after attacking the men by whom it was first discovered, and alarming several others who had gone in search of it, was finally killed by one of the party, who shot it through the head with a musket, which he had charged with three bullets. This monster is supposed to have been a species of the Boa, so common on the neighbouring continent, and was found to measure 13 feet from the head to where a kind of tail appeared formed, which was between 14 and 15 inches; the circumference of the body was from three to four feet. When first discovered, it lay in a kind of coil, but on being roused, raised its body erect and must have had a most formidable appearance. An attempt, we understand, has been made to preserve the skin, which we hope may be successful, and we shall endeavour to procure some farther particulars of this singular animal, from our friends in the windward country, for our next publication. Whence it came, or how conveyed hither, is, of course only matter of conjecture.—*St. Vincent's Gazette, March 17.*

A sugar-mill, we learn, has lately been erected on Antrim Estate, in the Parish of St. Ann, Jam. which works by breeze and cattle at the same time, and is so construed as to assist the latter much with the least wind, and to relieve them altogether when it is sufficiently strong. We understand it has been invented by a tradesman in that Parish, and promises to be extremely useful in saving the labour of cattle.

Sugar.—It is ascertained that thirty-six millions of pounds, of cane sugar, was grown in the United States, in the year 1818, 19.

The Island of Cuba contains 300,000 inhabitants, of whom 314,000 are blacks.

Extract of a letter dated Manilla, 14th November 1820.

"We arrived at Manille Oct. 26, in 139 days from Boston, in company with the ship Friendship, capt. Meek, of Salem. On anchoring, we were immediately boarded from the English ships, and informed that it was unsafe to go on shore, that the natives had risen and put to death every European they could find, murdering them with knives and clubs and mangling the dead bodies in the most horrid manner.—Thirty Europeans were thus sacrificed in one afternoon. I am now with three or four, whose escape was perfectly miraculous, who however lost all their property, clothes and papers. We had determined to live in what is called the Escorta, and from this place not an individual escaped alive. The rains had been unusually heavy and the country had been flooded—and thus washing down the filth from the mountains, corrupted the river; the water of which the natives drink, and they were immediately seized with a virulent cholera morbus, and died in hundreds every day. Sixty people fell dead in one tobacco manufactory in one hour, and the evening we arrived, sixty four people died in a small village called St. Rocque. The people have an idea that the foreigners who had come to settle at Manilla, had poisoned the water of the river in order to kill the natives and get possession of the plantations; for all had liberty to remain since the establishment of the Cortes. The most scandalous part of the affair is, that this idea was undoubtedly suggested by the Spanish merchants to evade their contracts which they had made for sugar at a lower rate than that article was then selling at. Among these our supposed friend has been particularly distinguished and is considered the greatest villain in the island. In fact the Spaniards generally have behaved infamously. In the afternoon of our arrival, Mr. B. an English resident, and the consul, came on board strongly armed and protected by a guard of soldiers; they confirmed the statements we had heard before. The captain was to go on shore under this escort to have an interview with the governor."